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1.

- in addition to machine tools, large transformers and factory equipment - baby carriages, writing desks, writing machines, children's cribs and almost everything that the Soviets apparently could put their hands on in Germany at the end of World War II.

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2.

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3.

Another plant in Novotroisk is the Venutri Zabod but I was never able to find out what this factory manufactured. It was a new factory located outside of the city in the mountains and it was well camouflaged. It had several large above-ground silos inside the compound and I once asked a Soviet worker there what the factory was manufacturing and this man told me that he did not know himself but he thought that it was some kind of a chemical factory. He actually did not work in this factory but was working in a power station next to it. At different times, I saw considerable German machinery being transported to this factory.

4.

It is difficult to say how much German equipment was being used although it appeared to me that the bulk of all the machinery and equipment for all the new factories came from Germany. the construction of a number of new factories was started in the Novotroisk

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and Orsk areas and much of the German equipment like turbines and electro-motors were built right into these new factories. The Soviet officials in charge of construction frequently asked German prisoners who were engineers to explain the workings of the German machines to the Soviet workers in the plants. [ ]

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[ ] these factories were largely equipped with German machines came from remarks of [ ] prisoners who had been asked at one time or another to explain the operation of a German machine and not from actual personal observation of the factories themselves.

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5. One other new factory in Novotroitsk was the Electro Montage, which I learned was practically completely equipped with German electric machines. However, no German prisoners were allowed to work inside this factory because it was considered a very important factory although a large number of the German prisoners were assigned to construction work outside of the factory.
6. In addition to the installation of German equipment, there was a tremendous stockpiling of German machinery in the Novotroitsk-Orsk area. It was generally believed by the German POWs that the USSR intended to build as many factories as possible as far east as possible and that the USSR was actually moving some factories in the western USSR to the eastern part of the USSR and to Siberia. There were many items of German equipment not immediately useful to the USSR in 1946 which were stored in large lots. It appeared that the Soviets did not know exactly what they needed in the way of equipment for some of the new factories but they took everything they could get from Germany and then allowed large quantities of machinery to sit at railroad sidings and outside storage areas waiting until it might be needed. Much of it was damaged beyond repair by the elements. However, the Soviets continued to import new machinery from somewhere in Germany right up until 1949. I know, for example, that a division of a former German chemical factory that made synthetic gasoline was dismantled in Germany and moved to the USSR in 1949.
7. Most of the German equipment that I saw in the Orsk area was not installed but was being stored in large open lots either waiting for installation in factories already built or for factories to be built to use this equipment. The largest industrial operation in Orsk is the OCDM which was known as the nickel factory. This factory had a high wall around it and visible from the street were six large plants extending at right angles from the main street and one large plant that paralleled the street. I do not remember the name of the street but it was the main street in Orsk.
8. No German POWs were allowed to work in this factory and Soviet Army guards maintained strict security. However, it was commonly known that the nickel company was producing ammunition. In 1946, large barrels of ammunition were taken out of the factory and stored in the Ural Mountains. The factory continued to produce ammunition from 1946 up to [ ] 1949. One way that I found out that the nickel company was producing ammunition was that the guards liked to smoke but did not have any tobacco. [ ]  
[ ] I had tobacco and in return for giving it to the guards, several of them at different times told me that the plant manufactured ammunition. They also told me that there were many women as well as political prisoners working in this plant and that they were not allowed to miss a day of work. If any of the employees missed two days, they were punished by having to work six months in a forced labor camp. [ ]
9. Another plant in Orsk is the Modelni Szech which made wood models for parts of tanks and for machine tools. Adjacent to this plant is a large foundry which I believe may be attached to the plant. This plant was also located on the same street as the OCDM which is the main street from Novo-Orsk to old Orsk.

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10. There was also a new slaughter house built in Orsk on the same street that was reputed to be the second largest meat slaughter house in the USSR. It was the largest slaughter house I have ever seen and it accommodated huge herds of cattle that were brought from the Siberian steppes. This plant had been constructed during World War II but it was greatly enlarged after 1946.
11. Food from this plant went mostly to the Soviet Army in the form of canned meat. I saw many soldiers come to the plant with large trucks and depart with these trucks loaded.
12. There is a large iron and steel plant in Orsk which may have been a part of the OODM plant. German POWs were assigned to work in this plant and my knowledge of it came from driving equipment to it. It was very modern. Several German

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plant employed German machine engineers who did very important work, particularly copying technical drawings. There was one German POW who had been a professor at a German university who knew both English and Russian. He told me that the plant had US handbooks and his job was to translate the US construction books into Russian so that the Soviet supervisors could use them. This German professor also explained the operation of the machinery to the workers in Russian so that the operation and processes were well understood. This plant had considerable US equipment in it in addition to German equipment and it was very modern. The German professor told me that he was very surprised that none of the Soviet engineers in the plant were able to understand the US handbooks. I do not know what OODM stands for and none of the several Russians that I asked ever admitted that they knew.

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13. I made several trips to Kuibyshev and in one large armament factory, I saw some very excellent German machinery. At this time, none of the German machinery was installed and running but the factory was turning out heavy guns and using US machinery to do so.
14. There was also located in Kuibyshev a large locomotive factory. To the best of my knowledge, no locomotives were manufactured in Orsk.

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15. for a new truck to arrive 25X1  
He told me that he had been forced to leave Germany and was transported to Kuibyshev where he was forced to work in an airplane factory. He had formerly been an engineer in the Junkers factory in Germany.

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